Let's review rounding using a number line:

To round a number to the **nearest ten**, you find the *ten* that the number is nearest to. A ten is any whole number with a zero in the ones place—i.e. any whole number that ends with a zero. (This means that *hundreds* are also *tens*.)

A number that is *already* a 'ten' rounds to *itself*.

A number midway between two tens rounds to the greater of the two.

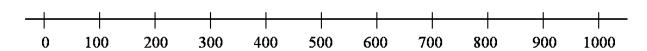


Using the number line above, round the following numbers to the nearest ten:

To round a number to the *nearest hundred*, you find the *hundred* that the number is nearest to. A hundred has *only* zeros to the right of the hundred's place—i.e. zeros in <u>both</u> the *ones* place <u>and</u> tens place.

A number that is *already* a 'hundred' rounds to itself.

A number *midway* between two hundreds rounds to the *greater* of the two.



Round the following to the nearest hundred:

(Think—If I put the number on the number line, to which hundred would it be the nearest.)